

AMERICAN WEDDING VULGAR TO JAPS

Mikado's Citizens Here Comment
on Marriage of Hiroshi Mori
and Miss Karasawa.

MUST USE GO-BETWEENS.

Not Proper for a Man to Select
His Own Bride and Propose
Subject to Her or Her
Father.

The American wedding of Hiroshi Mori and Miss Mitsu Karasawa, the Japanese couple who were married in St. Louis a few days ago, has caused much comment in St. Louis, but the Japanese colony, if they discuss it at all, with Americans, say: "It was a most unusual thing for a Japanese couple to do."

The Japanese regarded it as a breach of good breeding and considered it extremely improper. When a Japanese was asked if it were not possible for a Japanese to select his own bride and propose marriage to her or her father, according to the American plan, he replied:

"Of course it is possible, but it is extremely improbable. We are not educated up to that point. We may come to it in time, but marriage and the affairs of home are the least affected by foreign innovations. If a young man of very high reputation and social position should attempt to offer himself to a young lady, or ask her hand in marriage from her father, as you do in America, it would be absolutely fatal to his prospects of marriage, for neither that girl nor any other girl with any self-respect would accept him. He would be considered as trifling with the most sacred relation in life."

When a young man wants to get married in Japan he does not offer his heart and hand to the girl he loves, but if an arrangement has not already been made for him by his parents with the daughter of a neighbor, he goes to a discreet and trusted friend who is already married and asks that he and his wife act as "nakados," or go-betweens in this important matter.

As a rule marriages in the upper circles of society—marriages between the sons and daughters of friendly families—are arranged by the parents when the children are young. The social laws require that people shall marry at the age of 19 or 20. A young man usually has an opportunity to inspect the girl selected by his parents before the marriage is consummated. If he is dissatisfied with the appearance of the other the engagement is declared off. This meeting is called a "miyai," which means "mutual seeing."

After the "miyai," if the young man thinks the candidate is acceptable his parents send her a handsome box of gifts. Then the bride's parents send gifts in return, which is equivalent to an engagement and an early day is selected for a wedding.

The wedding ceremony takes place at the house of the bridegroom's parents, and friends of both families are invited to attend. The wedding gown is always pure white and the bridegroom is dressed in a "kamishimo." The bride is escorted to the house of her future father-in-law before midnight by her parents and other members of her family, and the nakados, followed by servants, bearing gifts to the family of the bridegroom. The house of the bridegroom is usually lighted with lanterns and other evidences of festivity which draw all the people of that part of the town to witness the arrival of the bride. She is met by the nakados and members of the bridegroom's family, but he remains seated on a cushion in front of the tokonoma, a shallow alcove, and the bride enters the room. When she enters the room she is escorted to a seat beside him. The nakados sit to his right and at her left are usually two married ladies or little girls dressed in white, who serve as bridesmaids.

When the party is thus seated a chorus of voices sing a Japanese song called "Uta." A low table of white wood that has never been used is then brought and placed in front of the bridegroom. On it are small cups, which one of the bridesmaids fills with sake. The latter hands the smallest cup to the bride, who takes three dainty sips of wine, and then passes it to the bridegroom, who follows her example.

The second and third cups are filled in a similar manner, and the ceremony is repeated, as the groom returns the third cup to the bride, which is a salute or approval. There is no kissing or embracing, but many congratulations are offered to the young couple, and guests of literary attainments are expected to hand them poems, which are afterwards bound in a little book as a memento of the occasion. The couple retire and put off their wedding robes, and join the guests at the feast, which is served with great ceremony. There the congratulations are again renewed, every one drinks to the health of the bride and bridegroom.

In the morning the bridegroom, in his white kimono, goes to the police headquarters and registers the marriage. On the third day after the wedding the bride returns to her father's house and stays three or seven days. If the first three days of married life is not satisfactory to the bride, she notifies the nakados of the fact, and does not return to her husband's house, which is equivalent to a divorce. If a divorce is insisted upon by either party, it must be accepted by the other.

After the ceremonies are concluded the bride separates herself entirely from her own family and becomes as much identified with the family of her husband, as if she were born into it. She is not expected to inherit any of her father's property. There are several causes which may cause a Japanese man to divorce his wife. They are disobedience, the failure to bear children, unchastity, jealousy, an intractable disposition and idleness. In other words, the husband can get rid of his wife whenever he likes and by a very simple process. All he has to do is to write her a letter.

NERVOUS Fratul, Weak, Careworn

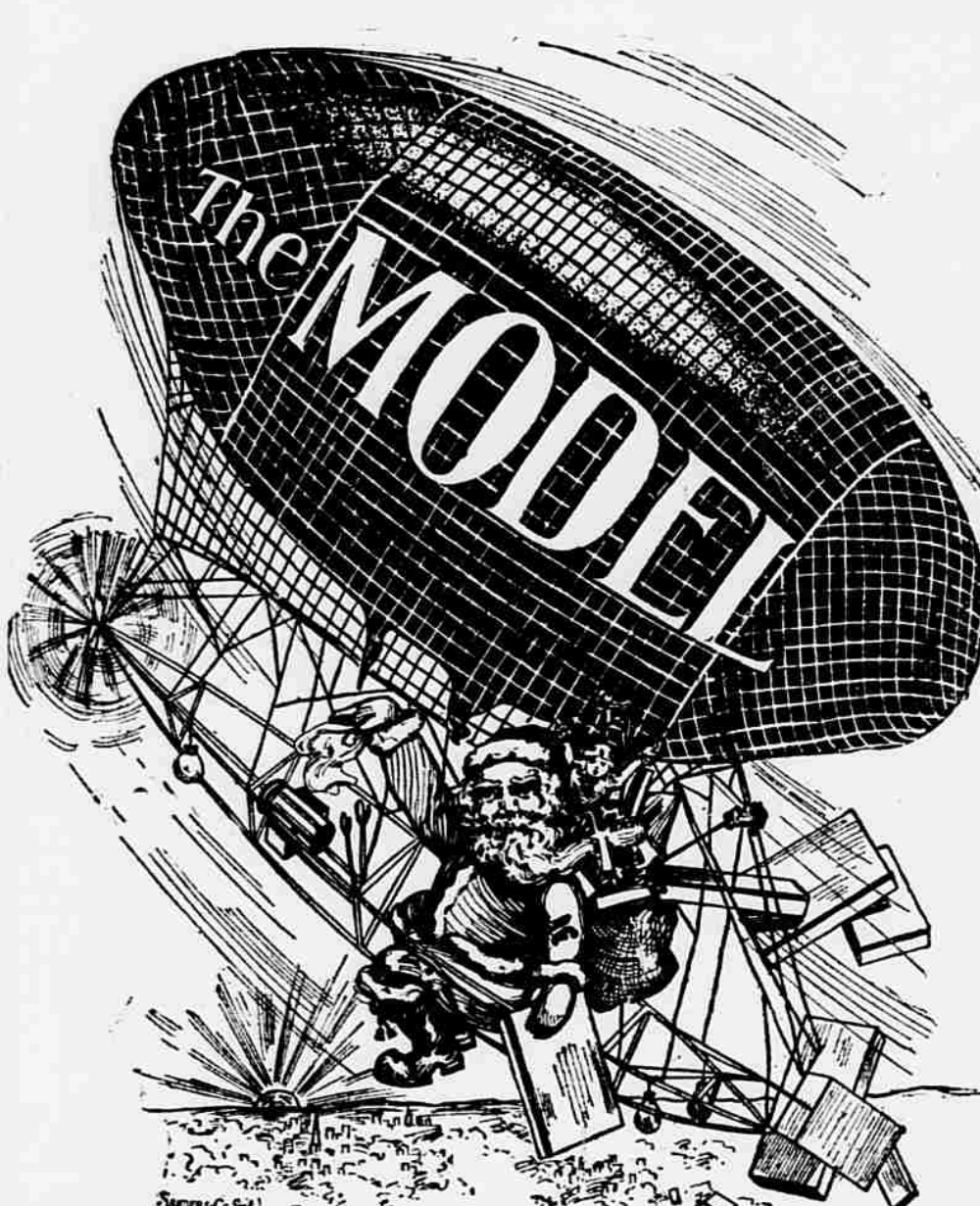
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Finest "Art System" Overcoats, \$18.00 and up.
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Slippers, \$1.00 to \$2.00.
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Silk Hats, \$5.00.
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Fine Seal Plush Caps, 95c up to \$2.50.
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Tuxedo Coats and Vests, \$15.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00.
Dress Pants, \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.00.
House Coats or Smoking Jackets, \$5.00 to \$15.00.
Dressing Gowns or Lounging Robes, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

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Bath Robes, \$3.00 to \$7.50.
Umbrellas, \$1.00 to \$10.00.
Suit Cases, \$1.50 to \$13.50.
Traveling Bags, \$1.50 to \$15.00.
Walking Canes, 50c to \$5.00.
Jersey Coats, \$3.00 to \$5.00.
Cardigan Jackets, \$1.00 to \$5.00.
All-Silk Mufflers, 50c to \$5.00.
Handkerchiefs, 10c to \$1.50.
Fancy Vests, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
Fancy and White Shirts, \$1.00 to \$3.50.
Flannel Shirts, \$1.00 to \$2.50.
Underwear, 50c to \$3.00.
Hosiery, 15c to \$2.00.
Gloves, 50c to \$5.00.
Plain and Fancy Suspenders, 25c to \$3.00.
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Silk Garters, 25c to 40c.
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All the latest patterns in Neckwear, Four-in-Hands, English Squares or Ascots, 25c to \$3.00.
Scarf Pins, Link Cuff Buttons, Studs and Silk Watch Fobs, all styles at reasonable prices.

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Suits, \$1.95 to \$12.00.
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Knee Pants, 45c to \$2.00.
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Fancy Vests, \$1.25.
Night Robes, 45c.
Waists and Blouses, 45c to \$2.50.
Leggings, 50c to \$2.00.
Suspenders, 25c and 50c.
Silk Neckwear, 25c.
Silk Mufflers, 50c and 75c.
Gloves, 25c to \$2.50.
Underwear, 25c to 75c per garment.
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Slippers, \$1.00 to \$1.25.
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Up-to-date Hats, 95c to \$1.45.
Pull-Down Caps, 48c to 95c.
Pull-Down Tam o' Shanters, 48c to \$1.45.
Toque Caps, 25c to 95c.

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"Santa Claus and His Model Airship" are already the talk of the town. Bring the children out to-morrow, or any day this week, to see this, the most perfect and up-to-date illustration of the Christmas idea in St. Louis.

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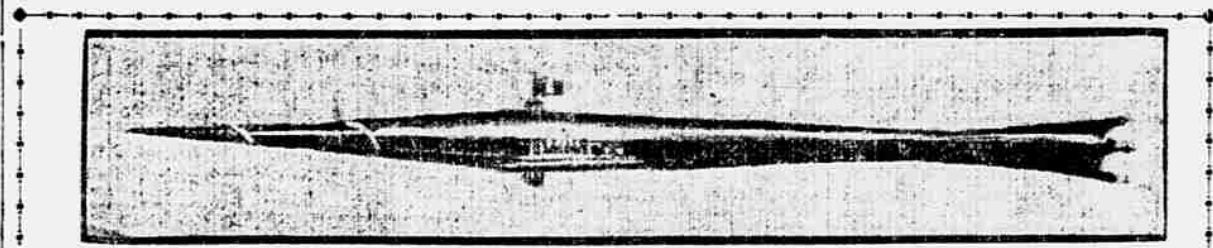
The MODEL

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FRENCH INVENTOR PLANS SHIP THAT WILL CROSS THE ATLANTIC IN A DAY.

M. Andre Gambin Proclaims the Discovery of a Torpedo Boat With a Speed of 500 Knots an Hour—
He Calls It a Typhoonoid—Contrivance of Water Sucking Cone Enables Vessel to Fly Fifty Times Faster Than With a Screw—Two Models Have Been Constructed.



TORPEDO "TYPHOONOID" WITH A VERY POINTED CONE.

Paris, Dec. 17.—M. Andre Gambin, residing at No. 3 Rue de Valenciennes, has been studying for many years how to revolutionize navigation, says that he has made a discovery which will make it possible for ships to go at the rate of 500 knots or 1,000 kilometers an hour with the same ease as they now go eighteen or twenty miles an hour.

He has given his discovery a tangible form in two small models, which he says prove his theory, and has patented his invention and safeguarded his rights in all the countries of the "International Union" and others, and deposited sundry notes and plans in sealed envelopes at the Academie des Sciences of Paris.

According to this inventor, the time may soon come when people can breakfast in London and dine in New York. It will be necessary to discard all the old ideas concerning the resistance of water, to throw on the scrap heap the hulls, screws, rudders and all the old models of ships and to build them according to new designs on strictly scientific principles. The new boats are to be called "pneumatic suction" or "typhoonoid" ships.

The principle which he says he has discovered consists in placing in front of a specially constructed ship a contrivance he calls "typhoonoid," or water sucking cone. This cone, by revolutions imparted by a horizontal shaft similar to that used in the screw, will draw forward in front of the ship, which will be drawn forward by pneumatic suction and fly, as it were, through the water, just as letters do through the postal pneumatic tubes.

TWO MODELS MADE.
To prove the correctness of his theory and its practicability M. Gambin has constructed a model 2m. 20cm. in length and 10cm. in diameter. A clock movement with springs produced the necessary moving power.

In the first place, a "typhoonoid," or suction cone, of 10cm. in diameter, was placed on the driving shaft, and when the clockwork was set in motion the vessel traveled a distance of sixteen metres in a space of time "impossible to estimate."

This "typhoonoid" was then changed for another 10cm. in diameter, and the vessel traveled a distance of sixteen metres in a space of time also "impossible to estimate."

special apparatus acting by centrifugal force and pneumatic traction in front of the ship.

SCREW AS A PROPELLER.
The screw placed at the stern of ships is generally admitted to be the most efficacious propeller hitherto invented. Nevertheless, even under the most favorable circumstances, less than one-fourth of the actual energy expended by the screw is used to help the forward motion of the ship. The rest produces other motions of the surrounding liquid which are all contrary to the one desired.

"As the ship progresses it displaces an equal mass of liquid, and, taking into account lateral friction and all the other opposing forces to a ship's forward movement, as ships are built at the present day, the force producing the desired motion is reduced to about one twenty-fifth part of the generating force."

Taking, for instance, a great ocean liner like the Deutschland, with 28,000 horsepower, it will be found on calculation that the immense "load eaters," as they are sometimes called, waste more than 24,000 horsepower and use only about 15,000 horsepower for the desired forward motion.

It must also be observed that the blades of the screw, when revolving and the forward movement of the ship cause a vacuum, which has been carefully studied recently and which in England is called "cavitation." The greater the speed of the ship the more important this vacuum becomes, as well as all the other opposing forces, and it is well known that a ship going eighteen knots an hour is obliged to double its fuel expenditure to add two or three knots to its speed.

To obviate all these drawbacks, the principal of which are the resistance at the bow, and to convert them into factors of forward progression, I have devised a special apparatus which I call "typhoonoid," because it creates the same phenomena as a waterspout into which the ship rushes.

The "typhoonoid" is connected with the ship by means of a driving shaft, which is set in motion by a turbine engine. The apparatus consists of an outside protecting part of the shaft and its attachment to the inside of which covers the bow of the ship. Its length is equal to the circumference of the base.

SECOND SPIRAL FITTED.
A second spiral fitted over the cone, and which is bent inwardly and has two revolutions, acts as a centrifugal pump blade and drives away the surrounding liquids to open the track for the ship. The pressure of the prop angles of the ship is done away with, and it dashes forward, or is sucked forward, in the wake of the cone.

There are, naturally, a number of additional inventions I have made concerning the steering, equilibrium of the boat, etc., but these are only touched upon in a scientific treatment of the subject. I have indicated the main lines of my discovery, and only wait to have a seaworthy model built. Any one who wishes to see my present models has only to visit me and I will be pleased to show them."

KEEPS PROMISE TO RETURN.

Embezzler Is Faithful to Woman With Whom He Elope.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Oakland, Cal., Dec. 17.—Faithful to the woman for whom he became a criminal and true to a promise made before he was taken to Denmark to face the punishment for his crime, Julius Jorgensen, who was arrested in this city a year ago for embezzlement committed in his own country, has returned to Oakland after serving a year in prison in Denmark.

Miss Johanna Muller, with whom Jorgensen eloped, is now living in Alameda, and it was to be near her that he returned as soon as his term expired.

When Jorgensen came to the United States a year and a half ago he left his wife in Denmark, but brought with him two children, who, when he was taken back, were returned to their mother, who still lives in the old country.

Jorgensen expected when he was convicted of his crime his wife would obtain a divorce, and when he was delivered to the Danish Consul to be sent back he promised to return at the end of his imprisonment and marry Miss Muller.

Stung by the disgrace which he had heaped upon her, his wife refused to apply for a divorce, and so, although he kept his promise to return, Jorgensen cannot marry the woman for whom he left his wife.

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Jorgensen has started a small business and it is his intention to remain in this city, as he still hopes that his wife will change her mind and set him free.

Find Lost Ring on Finger.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New Britain, Conn., Dec. 17.—The \$150 diamond ring belonging to Comedian J. T. Riley of the "Bell Boy" Company, now

playing in New York State, has been found here by the Chief of Police. Riley played here on Thanksgiving night. He pawned the ring in Elizabeth, N. J., when he was hard up for \$15, and then lost the ticket while in this city. He notified the police and the pawnbroker, but the latter replied that the ring had already been redeemed by James F. Kenney of this city. Kenney sold the ring to Samuel Harris, a barber, and it was on his finger when the police found it. He had paid \$80 for it. Kenney was arrested.

Claims Hushing Championship.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

York, Pa., Dec. 17.—Elijah Barnhart, champion cornhusker of York and Adams counties, is adding fresh laurels to his fame. In thirty-one days he has husked 170,465 ears and is several thousand ahead of his competitors. His average is 5,496.9 ears a day.

NO MONEY TILL CURED.

Dr. Thornton & Minor, 869 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.